Statement

Quantity of Various Drugs Seized During 1983, 1984, 1985 *and* 1936 *{Upto* 30-9-1986)

(in kilograms)

Year	Opium	Ganja	Hashish	Heroin	Morphine	Mandrax	Cocaine
1983	6,592	21,685	6,073	139	21	95	–
1984	7,939	21,208	4,368	203	29	1,669	–
1985	6,839	66,314	10,312	761	125	745	5
1986	3,391	113,000	16,383	2,703	91	436	12

NOTE ; Figures are provisional.

Agreement between China and Pakistan on the use of Nuclear energy

•11. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHA-SHANA RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the implications of the recent agreement signed between China and Pakistan for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; and

(b) whether this nuclear accord between China and Pakistan will have any effect on India's defence strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The agreement between China and Pakistan has to be viewed against the background of reliable reports concerning Chinese support for Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme which constitutes a serious threat to peace in the region. Government is constantly reviewing the security implications of these developments.

Extradition treaty between India and U.K.

*12. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:

SHRI CHITTA BASU;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS bt pleased to state:

(a)l whether the Government of India have presented any draft to the British Government on the proposed bilateral extradition treaty with Britain-

(b) if so, what are the contents of the Indian and British drafts; and

(c) whether any common acceptable draft is being formulated and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SlNGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In January 1986, India handed over to the U.K. the draft of an Extradition Treaty, containing a list of offences, and standard procedures for extradition. Just prior to the second round of discussions in London in early October 1986, the U.K. authorities made available their own draft which differs from India's draft in several respects.

In th$_e$ U.K. draft, the nature of offences is not comprehensive to meet India's concerns. There are also differences relating to determination of jurisdiction, extradition of offenders resident in U.K., and safeguards available to the offenders.

(c)l The question of formulating a common acceptable draft will arise only when the basic differences mentioned above are resolved.

Arrest of Shri L. M. Thapar of Thapar Group of Companies

*13. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Lalit Mohan Thapar of Thapar group of companies was arrested on charges of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what are the reasons for his subsequent release;

(c) whether Government have already announced the amnesty scheme for F.E.R.A. violators; and

(d) whether the benefit of amnesty schemes is applicable in those cases where the irregularity is detected by the Enforcement Directorate or **the** benefits will be available only to those who have voluntarily come forward declaring the violations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRl VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement of alleged violations is attached. *(See* below). The grant of bail to an arrested person is in the exclusive jurisdiction of **Ihe** competent court of Law. In the case of Shri Lalit Mohan Thapar, the bail application was opposed by the Directorate of Enforcement (FERA) in view of the offences allegedly committed under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and pending investigations. The courts of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi and Additional Sessions Judge, New Delhi had rejected **the** bail application(s). Subsequently, on further appeal, the Hon'ble High Court, New Delhi had granted **the** bail on certain conditions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

Statement

A list of alleged violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of alleged violation of provisions of FERA, 1973
1	2	3
1	M/s. Jg. Glass Industries Poona.	Non-repatriation of royalty devidends etc. from M/s. Jg. Containers, Malaysia—Sec. 16(1) of FERA, 1973.
2	M/s. Jg. Glass Industries Poona.	Non-repatriation of foreign currency loans advanced to joint venture in Malaysia *viz*. M/s. Jg. Malaysia Sec. 16(1) of FERA, 1973.
3	M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd., Calcutta.	Non-repatriation of export proceeds and interest accrued thereon from M/s. Ailee Development Corpn. Seychelles—Sec. 18(2) and Sec. 16(1) of FERA, 1973.